

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON DIVISION

IN RE: COLOPLAST CORP.,
PELVIC SUPPORT SYSTEMS
PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION

MDL No. 2387

THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:

Jelena Sejdini, et al. v. Mentor Worldwide LLC, et al.
Civil Action No. 2:15-cv-00936

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Pending before the court is Defendants' Motion to Dismiss [ECF No. 28] filed by Coloplast Corp. ("Coloplast") and Mentor Worldwide LLC ("Mentor"). The plaintiffs have responded to the Motion [ECF No. 29], and the defendants have replied [ECF No. 30]. Thus, this matter is ripe for my review. For the reasons stated below, the Motion is **GRANTED**.

Defendants' Motion arises from this court's Order [ECF No. 25], entered on December 4, 2017, denying defendants' first Motion to Dismiss for failure to serve a Plaintiff Fact Sheet ("PFS") [ECF No. 14] in compliance with Pretrial Order ("PTO") # 123. In reaching this decision, I relied on *Wilson v. Volkswagen of America, Inc.*, 561 F.2d 494 (4th Cir. 1977), in which the Fourth Circuit identified four factors that a court must consider when reviewing a motion to dismiss on the basis of noncompliance with discovery. *See* Order at 4–7 (applying the *Wilson* factors to the plaintiffs' case).¹ Concluding that the first three factors weighed in favor of sanctions

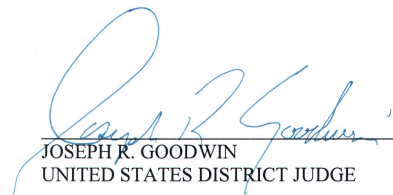
¹ The *Wilson* factors are as follows: (1) Whether the noncomplying party acted in bad faith; (2) the amount of prejudice his noncompliance caused his adversary, which necessarily includes an inquiry

as requested by defendants, I nevertheless declined to award the requested sanction of dismissal with prejudice because it would offend the court's duty under *Wilson's* fourth factor, which is to consider the effectiveness of lesser sanctions. In recognition of this duty, I gave the plaintiffs a final chance to comply with the deadlines set forth in PTO # 123. I afforded them thirty days from the entry of the Order to submit to defendants a completed PFS, with the caveat that failure to do so may result in dismissal of their case with prejudice upon motion by the defendants. Despite this warning, the plaintiffs have again failed to comply with this court's orders and did not provide defendants with a completed PFS within the thirty-day period. Consequently, defendants moved to dismiss with prejudice.

Because the less drastic sanction instituted against the plaintiffs has had no effect on their compliance with and response to this court's discovery orders, which they have continued to blatantly disregard, I find that dismissing the defendants with prejudice is now appropriate. For the reasons explained in my December 4, 2017, Order, it is **ORDERED** that the Defendants' Motion to Dismiss [ECF No. 28] is **GRANTED**, and the defendants are **DISMISSED with prejudice**.

The court **DIRECTS** the Clerk to send a copy of this Order to counsel of record and to any unrepresented party.

ENTER: February 21, 2018



JOSEPH R. GOODWIN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

into the materiality of the evidence he failed to produce; (3) the need for deterrence of the particular sort of noncompliance; and (4) the effectiveness of less drastic sanctions. *Mut. Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. Richards & Assocs., Inc.*, 872 F.2d 88, 92 (4th Cir. 1989) (citing *Wilson*, 561 F.2d at 503-06).